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Five-Year Review Report
First Five-Year Review Report
for
Kerr-McGee Reed-Keppler Park Site
West Chicago
DuPage County, Illinois
August 2007
PREPARED BY:
United States
Environmental Protection Agency
Region 5

Approved by:

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U.S. EPA, Region 5

Date:

8-13-07

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Five-Year Review Report

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List of Acronyms

CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (as amended)
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ICs	institutional controls
IDNS	Illinois Department of Nuclear Safety
IEMA/DNS	Illinois Emergency Management Agency/Division of Nuclear Safety
IEPA	Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Kerr-McGee	Kerr-McGee Chemical Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Kerr-McGee Corporation
MCL	maximum contaminant level
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NPL	National Priorities List
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
O&M	operation and maintenance
pCi/g	picoCuries per gram
pCi/L	picoCuries per liter
RAO	remedial action objective
REF	Rare Earths Facility
RI/FS	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
RKP	Reed-Keppler Park
ROD	Record of Decision
Tronox	Tronox LLC. By March 31, 2006, Kerr-McGee Corporation had completed a corporate restructuring that resulted in the divestiture of Kerr-McGee Chemical Corporation into a separate corporation named Tronox LLC.
UAO	unilateral administrative order
ug/L	micrograms per liter
UU/UE	unlimited use/unrestricted exposure

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Executive Summary

The selected remedy for the Kerr-McGee Reed-Keppler Park site in West Chicago, Illinois, was no further action with groundwater monitoring. A time-critical removal action, conducted prior to the Record of Decision (ROD), resulted in the removal of all contaminated soils at the site to levels considered protective of human health and the environment. The sole remaining remediation objective at the site was to ensure that future concentrations of uranium in groundwater comply with the drinking water standard for uranium. The site achieved construction completion with the signing of the Preliminary Close Out Report on September 13, 2002. The trigger for this five-year review was the date of the ROD, September 13, 2002.

The assessment of this five-year review found that the selected remedy is functioning as intended. Because the removal action conducted at the site prior to the ROD achieved all cleanup objectives for soil, the site soils are considered protective of human health and the environment and are available for unlimited use/unrestricted exposure (UU/UE) without further work. Additionally, as set out in the ROD, once the groundwater has met the drinking water standard for uranium for three consecutive sampling events, the groundwater will have met the groundwater cleanup objective. Because no exceedances of the uranium drinking water standard have been found since the ROD, the site is considered protective of human health and the environment.

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Five-Year Review Summary Form

SITE IDENTIFICATION		
Site name (from WasteLAN): Kerr-McGee (Reed-Keppler Park)		
EPA ID (from WasteLAN): ILD980824007		
Region: 5	State: IL	City/County: West Chicago / DuPage County
SITE STATUS		
NPL status: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Final <input type="checkbox"/> Deleted <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____		
Remediation status (choose all that apply): <input type="checkbox"/> Under Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Operating <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complete		
Multiple OUs? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO		Construction completion date: 09/13/2002
Has site been put into reuse? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		
REVIEW STATUS		
Lead agency: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EPA <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Tribe <input type="checkbox"/> Other Federal Agency _____		
Author name: Rebecca Frey		
Author title: Remedial Project Manager		Author affiliation: U.S. EPA
Review period:** 02/28/2007 to 08/2007		
Date of site inspection: 05/31/2007		
Type of review: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 5px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Post-SARA <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-SARA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NPL-Removal only </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 5px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Non-NPL Remedial Action Site <input type="checkbox"/> NPL State/Tribe-lead </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 5px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Discretion </div>		
Review number: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 (first) <input type="checkbox"/> 2 (second) <input type="checkbox"/> 3 (third) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____		
Triggering action: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 5px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Actual RA Onsite Construction at OU # _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Actual RA Start at OU# _____ </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 5px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Construction Completion <input type="checkbox"/> Previous Five-Year Review Report </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 5px;"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Date of ROD) </div>		
Triggering action date (from WasteLAN): 09/13/2002		
Due date (five years after triggering action date): 09/13/2007		

* ["OU" refers to operable unit.]

** [Review period should correspond to the actual start and end dates of the Five-Year Review in WasteLAN.]

Five-Year Review Summary Form, cont'd.

Issues:

Minor maintenance of some of the site monitoring wells may be needed, but only if groundwater monitoring needs to continue beyond June 2008.

Recommendations and Follow-up Actions:

If groundwater monitoring is determined to be needed beyond June 2008, conduct minor maintenance on some site monitoring wells.

Protectiveness Statement(s):

Because the removal action conducted at the site prior to the ROD achieved all cleanup objectives for soil, the site soils are considered protective of human health and the environment and are available for UU/UE without further work. Additionally, as set out in the ROD, once the groundwater has met the drinking water standard for uranium for three consecutive sampling events, the groundwater will have met the groundwater cleanup objective. Because no exceedances of the uranium drinking water standard have been found since the ROD, the site is considered protective of human health and the environment.

Other Comments: None

Fill in the data below:

Date of last Regional review of Human Exposure Indicator (from WasteLAN): 09/28/06

Human Exposure Survey Status (from WasteLAN): Current Human Exposure Controlled

Date of last Regional review of Groundwater Migration Indicator (from WasteLAN): 06/22/07

Groundwater Migration Survey Status (from WasteLAN): Contaminated Groundwater Migration Under Control

Ready for Reuse Determination Status (from WasteLAN): Ready for Anticipated Use (not yet in WasteLAN; measure will be entered by end of FY'07)

Five-Year Review Report

I. Introduction

The Purpose of the Review

The purpose of five-year reviews is to determine whether the remedy at a site is protective of human health and the environment. The methods, findings, and conclusions of reviews are documented in five-year review reports. In addition, five-year review reports identify issues found during the review, if any, and recommendations to address them.

Authority for Conducting the Five-Year Review

The Agency is preparing this five-year review pursuant to CERCLA §121 and the National Contingency Plan (NCP). CERCLA §121 states:

If the President selects a remedial action that results in any hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remaining at the site, the President shall review such remedial action no less often than each five years after the initiation of such remedial action to assure that human health and the environment are being protected by the remedial action being implemented. In addition, if upon such review it is the judgment of the President that action is appropriate at such site in accordance with section [104] or [106], the President shall take or require such action. The President shall report to the Congress a list of facilities for which such review is required, the results of all such reviews, and any actions taken as a result of such reviews.

The Agency interpreted this requirement further in the NCP; 40 CFR §300.430(f)(4)(ii) states:

If a remedial action is selected that results in hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remaining at the site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure, the lead agency shall review such action no less often than every five years after the initiation of the selected remedial action.

The Reed-Keppler Park (RKP) site was addressed by a removal action, not a remedial action, so a five-year review is not required by statute. However, the Agency conducts five-year reviews as a matter of policy at other sites, including sites on the National Priorities List (NPL) where a removal action leaves hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants on site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure (UU/UE) and where no remedial action has or will take place. Because the removal action at the Reed-Keppler Park site resulted in contaminants remaining at the site above the groundwater drinking water standard for uranium at one site monitoring well, the Agency decided to conduct a five-year review of the site. No remedial action is planned for the site.

Who Conducted the Five-Year Review

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 5 has conducted a five-year review of the cleanup actions implemented at the RKP site in West Chicago, Illinois. This policy review was conducted from February 2007 through August 2007 and addressed the entire site. This report documents the results of the review. The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) served as the support agency during the review.

Other Review Characteristics

This is the first five-year review for the RKP site. The triggering action for this review is the date of the ROD, which, as shown in EPA's WasteLAN database, was signed on September 13, 2002. The ROD was signed following completion of a time-critical removal action at the site that removed all radioactively-contaminated soils exceeding the specified cleanup level from the site. Although all of the contaminated soils from the site were removed, groundwater monitoring showed that one site monitoring well had uranium concentrations that exceeded the groundwater maximum contaminant level (MCL) for uranium. The selected remedy in the ROD was no further action with groundwater monitoring to ensure that future concentrations of uranium in site groundwater meet the MCL drinking water standard for uranium. As stated in the ROD, *"...because this remedy results in contaminants remaining at the site above MCLs, US EPA will review this action no less often than every five years after the date of this Record of Decision."*

II. Site Chronology

Table 1: Chronology of Site Events

Event	Date
Initial discovery of problem or contamination	1976-1978
Proposed NPL listing	10/15/1984
NPL listing	08/30/1990
Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study start	05/20/1992
Action memorandum for time-critical removal action	03/25/1996
Unilateral Administrative Order for time-critical removal	09/25/1996
Time-critical removal action construction work	04/1997 – 11/2000
Remedial Investigation report finalized (FS not done)	03/21/2002
Construction completion date	09/13/2002
ROD signature	09/13/2002
Consent decree requiring groundwater monitoring	03/30/2005
Groundwater monitoring work plan conditional approval	05/15/2006
Groundwater monitoring start	06/05/2006
Groundwater monitoring work plan final approval	07/07/2006

III. Background

Physical Characteristics and Land/Resource Use

The RKP site is a 100-acre community park located in the northwestern part of West Chicago, DuPage County, Illinois, which is located about 30 miles west of Chicago, Illinois (see Figure 1). The majority of the RKP site is owned by the City of West Chicago, and is leased to and operated by the West Chicago Park District for use as a public recreation area. The park is used for a variety of activities including swimming, volleyball, soccer and baseball/softball. Land use adjacent to and within one mile of the site is primarily residential. The Park District's Family Aquatic Center is also located at the site. While land use at the site is likely to continue as recreational in the future, it could potentially be used for residential purposes. The ROD stated that no restrictions have been placed on the use of the property because the soil removal action (conducted from 1997 to 2000) resulted in soil contaminant concentrations that are considered protective of human health and the environment.

Groundwater at the site flows generally to the south-southeast. Water level measurements collected during the most recent (post-ROD) sampling rounds showed groundwater flowing toward the southeast (see Figure 2). The ROD noted that, although the shallow aquifer underlying the RKP site is considered a potential drinking water source, there are currently City of West Chicago restrictions that prohibit use of the groundwater at the site. However, the remedy selected in the ROD did not rely upon these restrictions for protectiveness. The ROD assumed that the remedy would be protective once the cleanup standard was achieved. The City of West Chicago obtains its drinking water from a total of nine operational wells, two of which are in the vicinity of the site. These wells are screened in a deep aquifer system, which is separated from the shallow aquifer by a physical layer composed of Silurian dolomite and Maquoketa shale. This layer inhibits the vertical flow of groundwater from the upper aquifer to the underlying formation, making it extremely unlikely that surficial contaminants could migrate to the draw zones of the city wells, and site-related contaminants were not detected in any of the nine city wells. Reportedly, shallow groundwater in the vicinity of the RKP site is not used as a drinking water source. However, given that the groundwater has so far achieved the designated cleanup standards (based on the post-ROD groundwater monitoring discussed in this report), the groundwater pathway is not a pathway of concern. Furthermore, although not fully studied during this five-year review, the City of West Chicago does have an ordinance prohibiting use of groundwater in the area, so no complete pathway to human exposure from shallow aquifer groundwater exists.

History of Contamination

In the early 1900s the RKP site was mined as a quarry to provide rock and embankment material for construction of the Chicago, Wheaton and Western Railway. This old quarry area was left as a topographic low area and was subsequently opened to solid waste (household and commercial garbage) disposal from as early as 1939 until 1973. Among the solid wastes disposed at the site were radioactive thorium mill tailings generated at the West Chicago Rare Earths Facility (REF), operated in West Chicago by Lindsay Light and Chemical Company and its successors from

approximately 1932 until 1973. The REF produced non-radioactive elements known as rare earths and radioactive elements such as thorium, radium and uranium, for private entities and the United States government's use in federal atomic energy programs. The REF also manufactured gas lantern mantles. The REF extracted the elements from monazite sands, bastnasite (rare earth ore) and other ores using an acid leaching process, generating radioactive mill tailings as an unwanted byproduct. Kerr-McGee Chemical Corporation (Kerr-McGee) purchased the REF in 1967 and maintained operations at the facility until closing it in 1973. After passage of the Atomic Energy Act the REF was licensed by the Atomic Energy Commission and later by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). In November 1990 the NRC granted licensing authority to the Illinois Department of Nuclear Safety (IDNS), which is now known as the Illinois Emergency Agency/Division of Nuclear Safety (IEMA/DNS). The REF is undergoing cleanup and decommissioning under an IEMA/DNS license.

Following closure of the REF, various radioactivity surveys performed at the site by the NRC and EPA resulted in the RKP site being proposed for the NPL in 1984 and placed on the NPL in 1990. (Three other related Kerr-McGee sites also were placed on the NPL but are not the subject of this report.) The initial base study to identify and roughly characterize radioactively contaminated areas outside the REF was conducted on behalf of the NRC from March 1976 to May 1978, and included an aerial radiological flyover survey of the West Chicago area, a street-by-street instrumented vehicle survey, and other radiological surveying and sampling techniques. This study identified contaminated areas in RKP to be primarily located in and around the old quarry area and the tennis courts. In 1976 some material from near the tennis courts was excavated and moved to the primary waste area – the old quarry area – and in 1977 a security fence was installed around the old quarry area. The purpose of the fence was to limit access to areas creating exposures above one-tenth of the NRC unrestricted access criterion of 2.0 millirad per hour (i.e., the fence was placed to control access to areas that exceeded 0.2 millirad per hour). Several other studies were conducted by various entities during the 1980s, including a second aerial radiological flyover survey conducted on behalf of IDNS in 1989.

EPA began a remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) at the site in 1992 (RI fieldwork actually began in the spring of 1993), and based upon data collected during the RI, completed a preliminary streamlined risk evaluation in 1995. The data and the risk evaluation results led EPA to determine that the level of contamination in the surface soils at the RKP site warranted a time-critical removal action. Sample results indicated soil concentrations as high as 15,000 picoCuries per gram (pCi/g) total radium (combined radium-228 + radium-226), with a median concentration of 286 pCi/g. (Based on a larger data set of gamma count rates converted to estimated soil concentrations, the median concentration was 134 pCi/g). Evidence also suggested that the fence around the old quarry area was not preventing trespassers from entering the enclosed area.

Pre-ROD Response Actions

On March 25, 1996, EPA signed an Action Memorandum for a time-critical removal action at the RKP site. The Action Memorandum determined that contaminated soil at the site should be removed until a cleanup criterion of 5 pCi/g total radium above background was achieved. The

background concentration for the RKP site is 2.2 pCi/g, resulting in a cleanup criterion of 7.2 pCi/g. After unsuccessful negotiations with the potentially responsible parties, EPA issued a Unilateral Administrative Order (UAO) to Kerr-McGee Chemical Corporation and the City of West Chicago on September 25, 1996. The UAO required Kerr-McGee and the City to conduct removal activities at the RKP site to address the radioactive contamination at the site and protect human health and the environment. (Under a separate agreement between those parties, Kerr-McGee agreed to conduct the removal action.)

Kerr-McGee began on-site excavation work at the RKP site in April 1997. For construction purposes, the RKP site was divided into several different excavation areas, including the Band Shell, Old Pond, Tennis Courts, Boy Scout parking lot, Maintenance Building parking lot, and Old Quarry Area. By far, the largest area excavated was the Old Quarry Area, which was further divided into areas above and areas below the water table. Figure 3 depicts the various areas that were excavated at the site. The removal action excavation work continued through October 1999, and final restoration activities at the site were completed in November 2000. A total of 114,652 loose cubic yards of contaminated material were removed from the RKP site and transported by truck to the REF for physical separation of clean materials (such as gravels and cobbles) from contaminated materials. The contaminated materials were then shipped by rail to Envirocare of Utah, a licensed disposal site. More details regarding the removal action construction activities are provided in the ROD and in the final removal action report submitted by Kerr-McGee, entitled *Final Report for the Reed-Kepler Park Site, West Chicago, Illinois* (April 2002).

Following completion of the removal action construction activities, EPA finalized the RI Report for the site in March 2002. The RI Report documented the conditions and risks at the site that existed prior to the removal action. The RI Report also provided information regarding the time-critical removal action at the site as well as the results of a post-removal-action groundwater sampling event. EPA did not prepare an FS Report for the site because the removal action had already cleaned up all the soil contamination that exceeded the cleanup standard, resulting in levels protective of human health and the environment.

The RI Report and the ROD discussed several rounds of groundwater sampling that EPA conducted at the RKP site, including sampling rounds in 1994 and 1997 (while contaminated soils still were present at the site), and another sampling round in 2001 to determine if residual groundwater contamination levels achieved the drinking water standard following completion of the removal action. The MCL for total uranium is 30 micrograms per liter (ug/L), which the ROD equated to a radioactivity level of 27 picoCuries per liter (pCi/L).

EPA initially installed six monitoring wells (MW-1 through MW-6) at the site in 1993. Kerr-McGee later installed five monitoring wells (RKP-1 through RKP-5) in November 1997 to fill groundwater data gaps and further monitor downgradient groundwater concentrations. Several site monitoring wells were subsequently abandoned or removed, either because they were damaged or because they were located in contaminated areas of the site that were being excavated during the removal action. Kerr-McGee installed three additional monitoring wells (MW-7 through MW-9) in November 2000 to replace some of the original site wells that had

been removed as part of site excavation activities. When EPA issued the ROD, nine monitoring wells remained at the site: wells RKP-1 through RKP-5, and wells MW-6 through MW-9.

The ROD stated that two of the wells (MW-4 and MW-5) had concentrations of total uranium that exceeded the MCL during the 1994 and 1997 groundwater sampling events. The concentrations were as follows:

**Table 2: MW-4 & MW-5 Uranium MCL Exceedances
Cited in ROD**

Monitoring Well	1994 Total Uranium Concentration (pCi/L)	1997 Total Uranium Concentration (pCi/L)
MW-4	56.5	64.8
MW-5	34.9	32.6

These two wells no longer exist because they were located within contaminated areas of the site and were abandoned or removed from the site during removal action excavation activities.

Although not specifically described in the ROD, EPA's "1997" sampling actually consisted of three different sampling events: mid-October 1997, mid-December 1997 (following installation of wells RKP-1 through RKP-5), and mid-January 1998 (to resample two wells whose sample bottles broke during shipment of the December samples). (Source: RI Report, text and Appendix B groundwater analytical results.)

Kerr-McGee also conducted groundwater sampling at the five new wells in February 1998. In addition to measuring the concentration of total uranium in the groundwater, Kerr-McGee also wished to compare the results obtained by different sampling methodologies (i.e., low-flow vs. "regular flow" purging/sampling techniques). Accordingly, Kerr-McGee collected three different samples from two of the wells (RKP-4 and RKP-5). None of the five new wells exceeded the uranium MCL, but the results from well RKP-5 approached the MCL of 27 pCi/L, with results ranging from 19.3 to 25.2 pCi/L. (Letter with attachments, August 19, 1998, from J.D. White, Kerr-McGee, to David Seely, EPA; subject: *Report on Sampling Results for Kerr-McGee Monitor Wells 1 through 5.*)

In August 2001, EPA collected another round of groundwater samples from the nine existing monitoring wells at the site (RKP-1 through RKP-5 and MW-6 through MW-9) to determine if residual groundwater contamination levels achieved the drinking water standard following completion of the removal action. Monitoring well RKP-5 had a total uranium concentration of 37.1 pCi/L, exceeding the 27 pCi/L MCL. All of the other monitoring wells had concentrations below the uranium MCL.

Figure 2 shows the nine monitoring wells that existed at the time of the ROD (RKP-1 through RKP-5, and MW-6 through MW-9), and also shows the location of former monitoring wells MW-4 and MW-5. Table 3 (see next page) summarizes the relative locations of the wells and all pre-ROD groundwater sampling results at the site.

TABLE 3: Summary of Pre-ROD Groundwater Sampling Results

Monitoring Well	Location of Well	Total Uranium Concentration (pCi/L)						MCL equivalent (pCi/L)
		Oct 1994	Oct 1997	Dec 1997	Jan 1998	Feb 1998	Aug 2001	
MW-1	upgradient	*	2.56	3.63	n/a	n/a		27 (based on MCL of 30 ug/L)
MW-2	upgradient	*	0.24	0.23	n/a	n/a		
MW-3	on-site	*	0.43					
MW-4	on-site	56.5	64.85					
MW-5	on-site	34.9	17.91	bb	32.56	n/a		
MW-6	upgradient	*	0.21	0.21	n/a	n/a	0.09	
MW-7	on-site					n/a	0.14	
MW-8	on-site					n/a	7.20	
MW-9	on-site					n/a	19.90	
RKP-1	upgradient			0.35	n/a	0.27	0.16	
RKP-2	downgradient & sidegradient			0.64	n/a	0.69	0.16	
RKP-3	downgradient			1.15	n/a	0.26	0.87	
RKP-4	downgradient			5.49	n/a	6.4	2.3	
RKP-5	downgradient			bb	7.43	25.2	37.10	

Notes:

Shaded cell = monitoring well did not exist at the time

n/a = well not sampled

bb = sample bottle broke during shipment

* = RI report focused primarily on the later 1997/1998 sampling rounds due to suspect data from 1994, therefore 1994 data not included in this table except for that information specifically cited in ROD.

Basis for Taking Action

Pursuant to the 1996 UAO, Kerr-McGee performed the excavation and restoration work of the time-critical removal action at the RKP site from April 1997 to November 2000. The soil that was contaminated above the 7.2 pCi/g cleanup criterion was successfully removed from the site, resulting in levels protective of human health and the environment. As discussed in the ROD, the sole remaining remediation objective at the site was to ensure that future concentrations of total dissolved uranium in RKP groundwater comply with the uranium MCL.

As discussed in the ROD, even though monitoring well RKP-5 exceeded the uranium MCL, EPA did not expect active treatment of the groundwater underlying the RKP site would be required for the following reasons (which are discussed at greater length in the ROD):

- 1) The source of the uranium groundwater contamination (the radioactively contaminated surface and subsurface soils at the RKP site) had been removed during the removal

action, so there was no continuing source of uranium in the soil to leach to groundwater and cause the concentrations in groundwater to increase.

2) Only one of the nine existing wells at the RKP site (RKP-5) exhibited groundwater contamination above the uranium MCL, and during only one sampling event (August 2001). Six of the nine existing monitoring wells are in areas considered downgradient from the former quarry and landfill areas at the site, and other than RKP-5, none of the other existing wells exceeded drinking water standards.

3) Although the shallow aquifer underlying the RKP site is considered a potential drinking water source, there are currently City of West Chicago restrictions that prohibit use of the groundwater at the site. (As discussed later in this report, the City restriction on groundwater use contained in the ordinance is an institutional control, but is not necessary to assure protectiveness of the remedy. It does, however, provide an added measure of safety.)

Based on a consideration of all relevant information, EPA decided and documented in the ROD that no further action was necessary to protect human health and the environment. EPA determined that the removal action at the site had already achieved the cleanup objectives for soil. In order to ensure that future concentrations of total uranium in groundwater comply with the uranium MCL, however, EPA coupled its no-action decision with groundwater monitoring. The details regarding the required groundwater monitoring are discussed in the next section of this report.

IV. Remedial Actions

Remedy Selection

The selected remedy for the RKP site, documented in the ROD, was no further action with groundwater monitoring for total uranium. The ROD specified that groundwater sampling would be conducted semi-annually (twice per year) initially, until it had been demonstrated that the uranium MCL had been achieved and maintained in all nine existing site monitoring wells for three consecutive sampling events. The ROD noted that, in the unlikely event that total uranium concentrations in RKP groundwater failed to decrease, or if they increased in the future, more active groundwater remediation methods would be considered. The ROD did not require institutional controls since the remedy would ultimately achieve UU/UE for all site areas.

Remedy Implementation

Implementation of the groundwater monitoring at the RKP site was incorporated into the negotiations between EPA, Kerr-McGee and other parties for a global consent decree to address all remaining issues at the four Kerr-McGee NPL sites in the West Chicago area. The consent decree, signed in March 2005, required Kerr-McGee to submit a groundwater monitoring work plan for the RKP site.

By March 31, 2006, Kerr-McGee Corporation had completed a corporate restructuring that resulted in the divestiture of Kerr-McGee Chemical into a separate corporation named Tronox LLC (Tronox). EPA conditionally approved the groundwater monitoring work plan in May 2006, and Tronox conducted the first round of post-ROD groundwater monitoring at the site in June 2006. Final approval of the work plan followed in July 2006.

During the June 2006 sampling event Tronox could not sample two of the nine monitoring wells because one could not be found (RKP-4) and one was damaged (MW-9).¹ All seven of the wells that were sampled had concentrations below the uranium MCL, including monitoring well RKP-5 that previously exceeded the MCL. The highest concentration found was 15.2 ug/L in well RKP-5 (compared to the 30 ug/L MCL).

Tronox agreed to abandon and replace the two damaged/missing wells, and completed that work in November 2006. The two new wells have the same designations as their predecessors: RKP-4 and MW-9.

Tronox conducted another sampling round in December 2006 and was able to sample all nine wells, but because incorrect purge rates were used and a sample bottle was lost and not received by the laboratory, they repeated the sampling event in January 2007. The results from the December and January sampling events were generally consistent with each other. All nine of the wells had concentrations below the uranium MCL. The highest concentration found was 12.5 ug/L (13.4 ug/L in the duplicate sample) in well RKP-5. However, monitoring well RKP-4 also showed a concentration of 12.4 ug/L; concentrations previously recorded in well RKP-4 were 5.5 pCi/L (EPA sampling, December 1997), 6.4 pCi/L (Kerr-McGee sampling, February 1998) and 2.3 pCi/L (EPA sampling, August 2001).

Tronox conducted another sampling round in June 2007, but those results are not yet available and are not discussed in this report.

Table 4 (see next page) shows all of the results from the post-ROD groundwater monitoring conducted by Tronox. Because the January 2007 sampling event was a repeat of the December 2006 sampling event, those two sampling events are considered to represent a single sampling event for purposes of implementing the ROD and Consent Decree.

¹ Additionally, Tronox did not provide advance notice of the June 2006 sampling event as required by the Consent Decree, so EPA has reserved the right to not count that sampling round as one of the three required by the ROD to demonstrate compliance with the uranium MCL.

TABLE 4: Summary of Post-ROD Groundwater Sampling Results

Monitoring Well	Location of Well	Total Uranium Concentration (ug/L)			MCL (ug/L)
		Jun 2006	Dec 2006	Jan 2007	
MW-6	upgradient	0.394 U	n/a*	0.205 U	30
MW-7	on-site	0.469	0.437 U	0.482 U	
MW-8	on-site	6.93	9.32	9.09	
MW-9	on-site	n/a	9.48	8.57	
RKP-1	upgradient	0.386 U	0.361 U	0.447 U	
RKP-2	downgradient & sidegradient	0.757	0.450 U (0.451 U)	0.460 U	
RKP-3	downgradient	1.99 (2.09)	3.17	3.58	
RKP-4	downgradient	n/a	10.5	12.4	
RKP-5	downgradient	15.2	11.5	12.5 (13.4)	

Notes:

The December 2006 and January 2007 sampling events are considered as a single sampling event.

(#) = results of duplicate sample

U = The reported target analyte was not detected above the instrument detection limit

n/a = not available

n/a* = sample missing from laboratory

Institutional Controls

Institutional controls² (ICs) were not required in the ROD, and none are anticipated since the site has achieved UU/UE for all site areas. The ROD stated that no restrictions have been placed on the use of the property because the soil removal action (conducted from 1997 to 2000) resulted in soil contaminant concentrations that are considered protective of human health and the environment. The soil cleanup standard was the same standard that EPA selected and used for the cleanup of more than 670 residential properties at the related Kerr-McGee Residential Areas NPL site, and was based on the surface soil standards in 40 CFR 192. As stated in 48 FR 600, the purpose of this standard was to limit the risk from inhalation of radon decay products in houses built on land and to limit gamma radiation exposure of people using contaminated land. Thus, this soil standard does not require institutional controls prohibiting construction of buildings or prohibiting other residential uses. Additionally, the post-ROD groundwater monitoring conducted to date has not detected any groundwater concentrations that exceed the uranium drinking water standard. Therefore, the removal action conducted at the site has achieved UU/UE for all site areas. Although not required by the ROD, an IC is in place (through a City of West Chicago ordinance) that restricts groundwater use in the city. This IC is not necessary to assure protectiveness of the remedy, but does provide an added measure of safety.

² Institutional controls are non-engineered instruments, such as administrative and/or legal controls, that help minimize the potential for exposure to contamination and protect the integrity of the remedy. Compliance with ICs is required to assure long-term protectiveness for any areas which do not allow for UU/UE.

Additional groundwater monitoring must be conducted at the site in accordance with the terms of the ROD and Consent Decree to assure that the groundwater has met the uranium MCL (the health-based cleanup standard) for three consecutive sampling events. As noted earlier, EPA has reserved the right to not count the June 2006 sampling event as one of the three required by the ROD, and the December 2006 and January 2007 sampling events are considered to represent a single sampling event. The results of the June 2007 sampling event are not yet available and therefore are not discussed in this report. Additional sampling events may or may not be required in the future. EPA will evaluate the June 2007 results, as well as the results from any additional sampling that may be required, to ensure that groundwater underlying the site continues to comply with the uranium MCL.

System Operations and Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Costs

Because the ROD selected no further action for the RKP site, there are no system operations or O&M costs. The only costs associated with implementing the ROD are the costs of groundwater monitoring, which the ROD estimated at \$15,000 per sampling event.

V. Progress Since the Last Five-Year Review

Not applicable. This is the first five-year review for the RKP site.

VI. Five-Year Review Process

Administrative Components of the Five-Year Review Process

EPA initiated the five-year review for the RKP site on February 28, 2007, by sending a letter to IEPA (with a copy to IEMA/DNS, City of West Chicago representatives, and Tronox) notifying the State that the five-year review process had begun. Given the lack of complexity associated with the five-year review for this site, the review team consisted only of the EPA remedial project manager, the EPA community involvement coordinator, and the IEPA project manager.

Community Notification and Involvement

EPA notified the local community of the five-year review process by placing ads in the local newspapers. Ads ran in the Daily Herald on March 12, 2007 (see Attachment 1), and in the Liberty Suburban Chicago Newspapers on March 15, 2007 (see Attachment 2). Additionally, EPA notified members of the West Chicago Intergovernmental Forum (a group of interested local, state, federal and community stakeholders) of the five-year review process as early as January 2007. A representative of the Thorium Action Group, a local citizen activist group that has been very involved in the Kerr-McGee NPL sites for many years, routinely attends the Forum meetings. EPA has verbally discussed the post-ROD groundwater monitoring results at Forum meetings. Given the lack of post-ROD groundwater uranium-MCL exceedances and the fact that all contaminated soils at the site were removed during the removal action, community members have not expressed current concerns regarding the RKP site. No comments were submitted by the community, Tronox, or the State during the five-year review process.

Document Review

As part of the five-year review, EPA reviewed the following relevant documents:

- Action Memorandum for time-critical removal action (March 25, 1996)
- Letter with attachments, August 19, 1998, from J.D. White, Kerr-McGee, to David Seely, EPA; subject: *Report on Sampling Results for Kerr-McGee Monitor Wells 1 through 5*
- Technical memorandum dated March 7, 2002, entitled *Post-Remediation Groundwater Sampling at RKP*, prepared by CH2M HILL for EPA
- *Remedial Investigation Report* (March 21, 2002)
- Record of Decision (September 13, 2002)
- Preliminary Close Out Report (September 13, 2002)
- Consent Decree (March 2005) between the United States, Illinois, and Kerr-McGee
- *Groundwater Monitoring Work Plan for the Reed-Keppler Park Site* (June 2006)
- *Reed-Keppler Park (RKP) Site March 2007 Semi-Annual Groundwater Monitoring Report* (March 13, 2007), submitted by Arcadis BBL on behalf of Tronox

With the exception of the Action Memorandum and the consent decree, these documents all contained quantitative information regarding groundwater sampling results at the RKP site, with the last listed document containing the post-ROD groundwater monitoring results obtained to date by Tronox. The ROD and Preliminary Close Out Report both contain discussions of remediation objectives, applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements, and cleanup levels. The consent decree and the groundwater monitoring work plan describe the work that Kerr-McGee (now Tronox) is obligated to perform.

EPA also reviewed federal and state environmental laws and regulations, specifically those for uranium drinking water standards, to ensure that environmental standards have not changed since the ROD was signed.

Data Review

As discussed above, during the five-year review EPA reviewed data related to groundwater monitoring for total uranium at the RKP site. No exceedances of the uranium MCL have been noted in any of the nine existing site monitoring wells since the ROD. All relevant data are presented in Tables 3 and 4. Post-ROD groundwater monitoring results show that uranium concentrations in wells MW-6, MW-7, MW-8, RKP-1, RKP-2, and RKP-3 have not changed significantly over time and are well below the uranium MCL. It appears, however, that concentrations in well RKP-4 may be increasing. Although still well below the uranium MCL, EPA will further evaluate the results from future monitoring rounds to see if this trend continues. The June 2007 sampling results are not yet available, and additional sampling events may or may not be required in the future.

Site Inspection

Rebecca Frey (EPA remedial project manager) and Thomas Williams (IEPA project manager) conducted a site inspection on May 31, 2007. Given that the ROD selected no further action with groundwater monitoring, the only relevant items to inspect at the RKP site were the nine groundwater monitoring wells. The inspection noted that the wells were in good enough condition for the June 2007 sampling round, but that if groundwater monitoring were to continue for an extended period of time, some minor maintenance of some of the monitoring wells may need to be conducted. The EPA and IEPA representatives agreed that there would be no need to conduct maintenance on the wells if EPA determines that groundwater monitoring can be discontinued within the next year or so. Details of the inspection are included in a June 1, 2007, memorandum prepared by Rebecca Frey for the site file (see Attachment 3). Copies of the site inspection memorandum were provided to IEPA, IEMA/DNS, Tronox and City of West Chicago representatives.

Interviews

Given the circumstances of the site and the ongoing dialogue between EPA and members of the West Chicago Intergovernmental Forum, EPA decided not to conduct community interviews as part of the five-year review process.

VII. Technical Assessment

Question A: Is the remedy functioning as intended by the decision documents?

Yes. The ROD selected no further action with groundwater monitoring, to ensure that future concentrations of uranium in site groundwater meet the MCL drinking water standard for uranium. The remedy selected in the ROD is expected to meet the cleanup objectives outlined in the ROD. The review of documents (including groundwater monitoring data) shows that the remedy is functioning as intended. Since the ROD was issued, no groundwater samples have exceeded the MCL for uranium.

Question B: Are the exposure assumptions, toxicity data, cleanup levels, and remedial action objectives (RAOs) used at the time of remedy selection still valid?

Yes. All of the exposure assumptions, toxicity data, cleanup levels, and remedial action objectives used at the time of the ROD are still valid. There have been no changes in the physical conditions of the site that would affect the protectiveness of the remedy. The ROD noted that the sole remaining remediation objective at the site was to ensure that future concentrations of uranium in site groundwater comply with the uranium MCL. To meet the cleanup objective, groundwater must meet the uranium MCL for three consecutive sampling events. The uranium MCL has not changed since the ROD.

Question C: Has any other information come to light that could call into question the protectiveness of the remedy?

No. No additional information has come to light that could call into question the protectiveness of the remedy.

Technical Assessment Summary

According to the documents and data reviewed, the remedy is functioning as intended. There have been no changes in the physical conditions of the site that would affect the protectiveness of the remedy, nor have there been any changes to specified cleanup levels. Since the ROD was issued, no groundwater samples have exceeded the MCL for uranium. There is no other information that calls into question the protectiveness of the remedy.

VIII. Issues

Table 5: Issues

Issues	Affects Current Protectiveness (Y/N)	Affects Future Protectiveness (Y/N)
Minor maintenance of some of the site monitoring wells may be needed, but only if groundwater monitoring needs to continue beyond June 2008.	N	N

IX. Recommendations and Follow-up Actions

Table 6: Recommendations and Follow-up Actions

Issue	Recommendations and Follow-up Actions	Party Responsible	Oversight Agency	Milestone Date	Affects Protectiveness (Y/N)	
					Current	Future
Well maintenance	If groundwater monitoring is determined to be needed beyond June 2008, conduct minor maintenance on some site monitoring wells	If needed, to be negotiated with Tronox	EPA/State	If needed, June 2008	N	N

X. Protectiveness Statement

Because the removal action conducted at the site prior to the ROD achieved all cleanup objectives for soil, the site soils are considered protective of human health and the environment and are available for UU/UE without further work. Additionally, as set out in the ROD, once the groundwater has met the drinking water standard for uranium for three consecutive sampling events, the groundwater will have met the groundwater cleanup objective. Because no

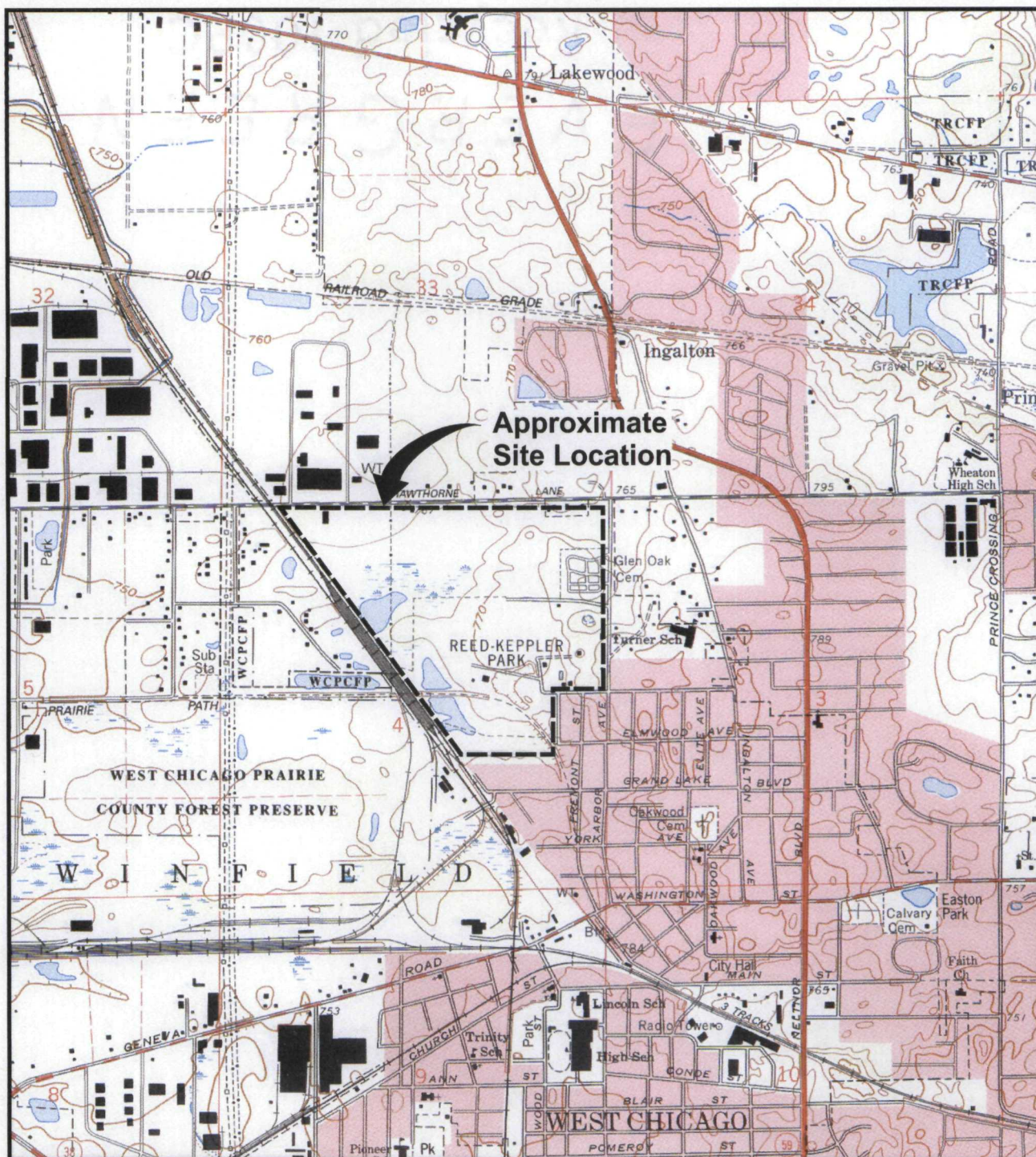
exceedances of the uranium drinking water standard have been found since the ROD, the site is considered protective of human health and the environment.

XI. Next Review

This five-year review evaluated the results of two post-ROD groundwater sampling rounds³ at the RKP site. Additional groundwater monitoring must be conducted at the site to meet the terms of the ROD and Consent Decree. Therefore, another five-year review will be conducted for the RKP site. The next five-year review will be due no later than five years from the date of this five-year review report.

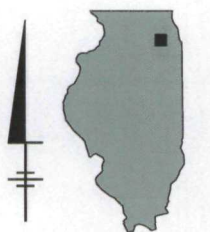
³ As noted earlier, EPA has reserved the right to not count the June 2006 sampling event as one of the three required by the ROD to demonstrate compliance with the uranium MCL.

FIGURES



REFERENCE: BASE MAP USGS 7.5 MIN. QUAD., NAPERVILLE, ILL., 1993.

2000' 0 2000'
Approximate Scale: 1" = 2000'



Area Location

TRONOX LLC
REED KEPPLER PARK SITE
MARCH 2007 SEMI-ANNUAL
GROUNDWATER MONITORING REPORT

SITE LOCATION MAP

ARCADIS BBL
Infrastructure, environment, facilities

FIGURE
1

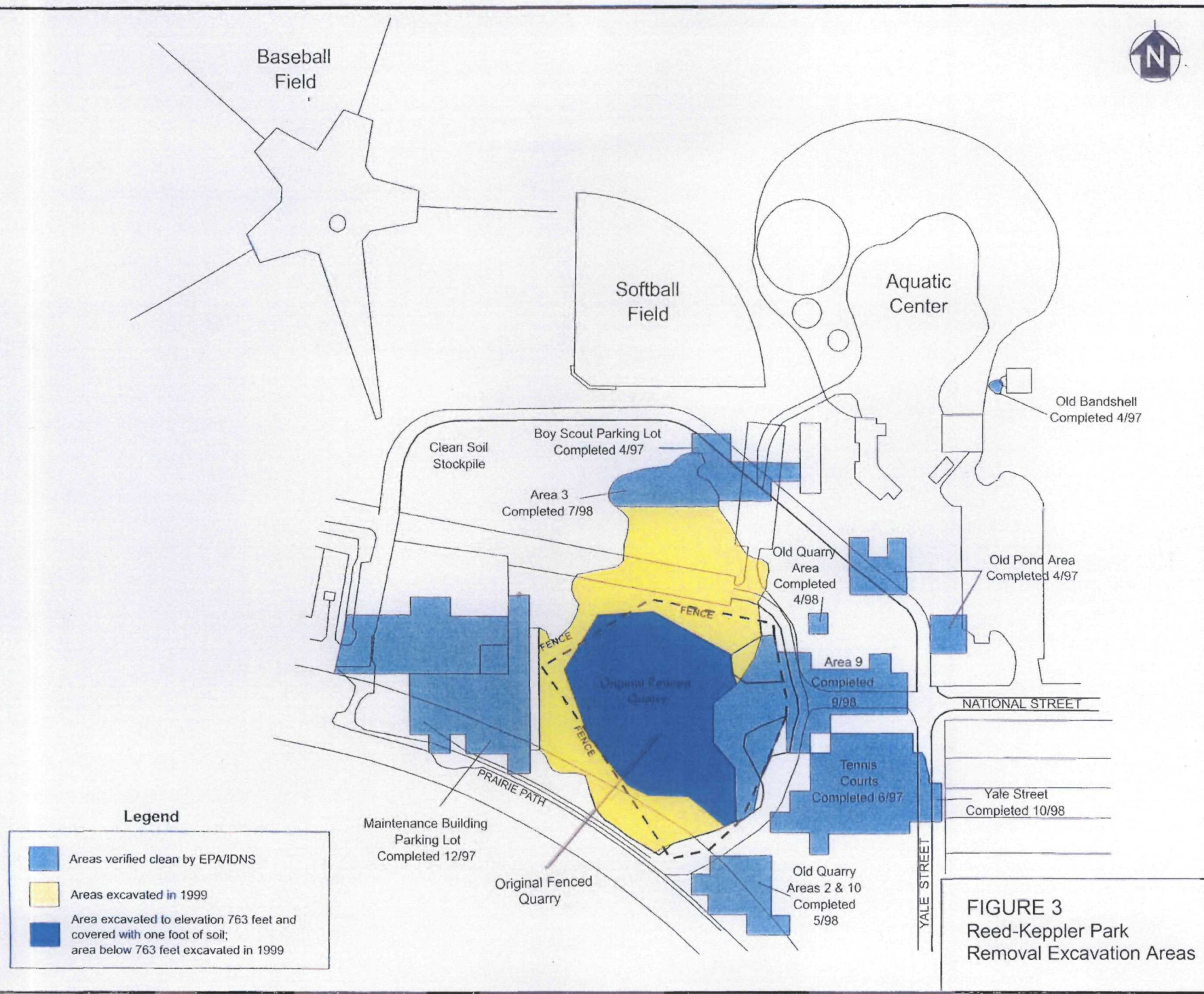
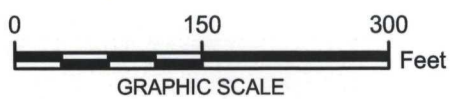


FIGURE 3
Reed-Keppler Park
Removal Excavation Areas



LEGEND:

- MONITORING WELLS
- GROUNDWATER ELEVATION CONTOUR (FEET ASL)
- - - ESTIMATED GROUNDWATER ELEVATION CONTOUR (FEET ASL)
- APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF ABANDONED MONITORING WELL



TRONOX LLC
 REED KEPPLER PARK SITE
 MARCH 2007 SEMI-ANNUAL
 GROUNDWATER MONITORING REPORT
 JANUARY 2007
 POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE MAP

ARCADIS BBL
 Infrastructure, environment, facilities

FIGURE 2

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

Paddock Publications, Inc.

Daily Herald

Corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Illinois, DOES HEREBY CERTIFY that it is the publisher of the **DAILY HERALD**. That said **DAILY HERALD** is a secular newspaper and has been circulated daily in the Village(s) of Addison, Bloomingdale, Carol Stream, Glendale Heights, Glen Ellyn, Itasca, Keeneyville, Lisle, Lombard, Medinah, Naperville, Oak Brook, Oakbrook Terrace, Roselle, Villa Park, Warrenville, West Chicago, Wheaton, Winfield, Wood Dale

County(ies) of DuPage

and State of Illinois, continuously for more than one year prior to the date of the first publication of the notice hereinafter referred to and is of general circulation throughout said Village(s), County(ies) and State.

I further certify that the DAILY HERALD is a newspaper as defined in "an Act to revise the law in relation to notices" as amended in 1992 Illinois Compiled Statutes, Chapter 715, Act 5, Section 1 and 5. That a notice of which the annexed printed slip is a true copy, was published March 12, 2007 in said DAILY HERALD.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, the said PADDOCK PUBLICATIONS, Inc., has caused this certificate to be signed by, this authorized agent, at Arlington Heights, Illinois.

PADDOCK PUBLICATIONS, INC.
DAILY HERALD NEWSPAPERS

BY *Holly Bratovich*
Authorized Agent

Control # T3896030

open houses from 8:30 a.m. Wednesday and at the school, 30W160 Ave., Warrenville. A school sampler for students and parents will be from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Sunday. For details, call (630) 836-9400.

on College will present by author Tom Mont-Fate at 7:30 p.m. at Blanchard Hall, 39, 501 College Ave., The event is free. For details call (630) 752-5051.

neaton Public Library its Great Books group Plato's "Symposium" m. Wednesday at the 225 N. Cross St., There is no fee and a



**EPA To Review
Kerr-McGee Reed-Keppler Park Superfund Site
West Chicago, Illinois**

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is conducting a status review of the Kerr-McGee Reed-Keppler Park site. EPA policy requires regular reviews of sites (at least every five years) where the cleanup is complete but hazardous waste remains managed on-site. These reviews are done to ensure that the cleanup continues to protect human health and the environment.

The review will include an evaluation of background information, cleanup requirements, effectiveness of the cleanup, ground-water monitoring data, and any anticipated future actions.

EPA conducted a cleanup of the site from 1997 through 2000, during which radioactive wastes were excavated and shipped off-site for disposal. The cleanup work removed the contaminated soil from the site but one monitoring well at the location exceeded the drinking water standard for uranium. Restoration work, which included backfilling, grading, re-seeding, replacement of ground-water monitoring wells and road work also was completed. Ground-water monitoring is ongoing.

The five-year-review report, which will be available by September 2007 at the repository listed below, will detail the site's progress.

Further information can be obtained by contacting:
Rebecca Frey
EPA Remedial Project Manager
(800) 621-8431, ext. 64760, weekdays 9 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.
frey.rebecca@epa.gov

Site-related documents are available for review at:
West Chicago Public Library
118 W. Washington St.
West Chicago, Ill.

Site information is also posted on the Internet at epa.gov/region5/sites/kerrmcgee

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Attachment 2

AFFIDAVIT

Customer	70806
Reference	1791 EPA
Amount:	\$266.00

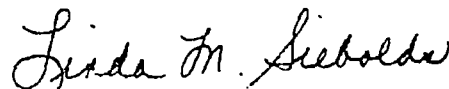
MARKETING IMAGES, INC
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WAUKESHA, WI 53188

Linda M. Siebolds, agent of Liberty Suburban Chicago Newspapers, HEREBY CERTIFIES that he/she is Legal Advertising Manager of Liberty Suburban Chicago Newspapers, that said Liberty Suburban Chicago Newspapers is a secular newspaper and has been published weekly in the City of West Chicago, in the county of DuPage in the state of Illinois, continuously for more than one year prior to, on and since the date of the first publication of the notice hereinafter referred to and is of general circulation throughout the county and the state.

That said agent hereby certifies that Liberty Suburban Chicago Newspapers is a newspaper as defined in Chapter 715 et seq. of the Illinois Revised Statutes.

That a notice, of which the annexed printed slip is a true copy, was published 1 (one) time in said Liberty Suburban Chicago Newspapers, namely, once each week for one successive week(s). The first publication of said notice as aforesaid was made in said newspaper dated and published on the 15th day of March A.D. 2007 and the last publication thereof was made in said newspaper dated and published on 15th day of March A.D. 2007.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has caused this certification to be signed this 15th day of March A.D. 2007.



Linda M. Siebolds
Legal Advertising Manager
Liberty Suburban Chicago Newspapers

Attorneys for Plaintiff
Thirteenth Floor
1 North Dearborn
Chicago, Illinois 60602
Tel. (312) 346-9088
Fax (312) 346-1557
PA 0702433

March 8, 15, 22, 2007
Liberty Suburban Newspapers 1717 WC

COLLECT A DEBT, AND ANY INFORMATION OBTAINED WILL BE USED FOR THAT PURPOSE.

HEAVNER, SCOTT, BEYERS & MIHLAR
Attorneys at Law
P. O. Box 740
Decatur, Illinois 62525
Telephone: (217) 422 1719

March 1, 8, 15, 2007
Liberty Suburban Newspapers 1598 WC



EPA To Review Kerr-McGee Reed-Keppler Park Superfund Site West Chicago, Illinois

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is conducting a status review of the Kerr-McGee Reed-Keppler Park site. EPA policy requires regular reviews of sites (at least every five years) where the cleanup is complete but hazardous waste remains managed on-site. These reviews are done to ensure that the cleanup continues to protect human health and the environment.

The review will include an evaluation of background information, cleanup requirements, effectiveness of the cleanup, ground-water monitoring data, and any anticipated future actions.

EPA conducted a cleanup of the site from 1997 through 2000, during which radioactive wastes were excavated and shipped off-site for disposal. The cleanup work removed the contaminated soil from the site but one monitoring well at the location exceeded the drinking water standard for uranium. Restoration work, which included backfilling, grading, re-seeding, replacement of ground-water monitoring wells and road work also was completed. Ground-water monitoring is ongoing.

The five-year-review report, which will be available by September 2007 at the repository listed below, will detail the site's progress.

Further information can be obtained by contacting:

Rebecca Frey
EPA Remedial Project Manager
(800) 621-8431, ext. 64760, weekdays 9 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.
frey.rebecca@epa.gov

Site-related documents are available for review at:

West Chicago Public Library
118 W. Washington St.
West Chicago, Ill.

Site information is also posted on the Internet at epa.gov/region5/sites/kerrmcgee

ARC OF A CURVE, THE HADDS OF WHICH IS 695.00 FEET, AN ARC LENGTH OF 69.32 FEET TO A POINT OF TANGENCY; THENCE SOUTH 16 DEGREES 57 MINUTES 23 SECONDS EAST, CONTINUING ALONG THE EAST LINE OF SAID LOT, A DISTANCE OF 120.00 FEET TO A POINT OF CURVATURE IN SAID EAST LINE; THENCE SOUTH 88 DEGREES, 57 MINUTES 10 SECONDS WEST, A DISTANCE OF 220.58 FEET TO AN ANGLE POINT IN THE WEST LINE OF SAID LOT 19; THENCE NORTH 1 DEGREE 6 MINUTES 16 SECONDS WEST, ALONG THE WEST LINE OF SAID LOT 19, A DISTANCE OF 150.00 FEET TO THE NORTH-WEST CORNER OF SAID LOT 19; THENCE NORTH 78 DEGREES 07 MINUTES 55 SECONDS EAST, ALONG THE NORTH LINE OF SAID LOT 19, A DISTANCE OF 175.36 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING IN ST. ANDREWS TRACE SUBDIVISION, BEING A SUBDIVISION OF PART OF THE WEST HALF OF SECTION 22, TOWNSHIP 40 NORTH, RANGE 9 EAST OF THE THIRD PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, ACCORDING TO THE PLAT THEREOF RECORDED ON DECEMBER 3, 1985 AS DOCUMENT R85-105582, DUPAGE COUNTY, ILLINOIS. PIN: 01-22-302-012

Said property is commonly known as: 4N340 St. Andrews Trace, West Chicago, IL 60185. The person to contact for information regarding the property is: Knuckles, Keough & Moody, PC - Gabriella R. Cornstock

The terms of sale are: **Ten percent (10%) due by cash or certified funds at the time of the sale and balance is due within 24 hours of the sale. The subject property is subject to real estate taxes, special assessments or special taxes levied against said real estate and is offered for sale without any representation as to quality or quantity of title and without recourse to plaintiff and in "as is" condition. The sale is further subject to confirmation by the court.**

The property is improved by single family residence and attached garage. Property is NOT open for inspection.

Together with all buildings and improvements thereon, and the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging. Dated: February 6, 2007

WITNESS: CHRIS KACHIROUBAS
Clerk of the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit Court
Wheaton, IL 60189-0707

Knuckles, Keough & Moody, PC
Attorney for: Harris Bank - Plaintiff
1001 E. Chicago Ave. - Ste 103, Naperville, IL 60540
630-369-2700

March 8, 15, 22, 2007
Liberty Suburban Newspapers 1357 NAP

Office 501 North County Farm Road Wheaton, IL 60187, or in a place otherwise designated at the time of sale, County of DuPage and State of Illinois, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, as set forth below, the following described real estate:

UNIT 11-2-1 TOGETHER WITH ITS UNDIVIDED PERCENTAGE INTEREST IN THE COMMON ELEMENTS IN THE STREAMS UNIT TWO CONDOMINIUM AS DELINEATED AND DEFINED IN THE DECLARATION RECORDED AS DOCUMENT NO. R72-16312, IN THE SOUTHEAST 1/4 OF SECTION 19, TOWNSHIP 39 NORTH, RANGE 10 EAST OF THE THIRD PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, IN DUPAGE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

PIN 05-19-413-013
Improved with a single family residence

COMMONLY KNOWN AS:
1430 Stonebridge Trail, Unit # 2-1
Wheaton, IL 60187

The Judgment amount was: \$150,033.89. Sale terms: 10% due by cash or certified funds at the time of sale and the balance is due within 24 hours of the sale. The subject property is subject to real estate taxes, special assessments or special taxes levied against said real estate and is offered for sale without any representation as to quality or quantity of title and without recourse to Plaintiff and in "as is" condition. The sale is further subject to confirmation by the court.

If the property is a condominium and the foreclosure takes place after 1/1/2007, purchasers other than the mortgagees will be required to pay any assessment and legal fees due under The Condominium Property Act, 765 ILCS 605/9(g)(1) and (g)(4).

If the sale is set aside for any reason, the Purchaser at the sale shall be entitled only to a return of the deposit paid. The Purchaser shall have no further recourse against the Mortgagor, the Mortgagee or the Mortgagee's attorney.

Upon payment in full of the amount bid, the purchaser shall receive a Certificate of Sale, which will entitle the purchaser to a Deed to the real estate after Confirmation of the sale.

The property will NOT be open for inspection and Plaintiff makes no representation as to the condition of the property. Prospective bidders are admonished to check the Court file to verify all information.

For information: Examine the court file or contact Plaintiff's attorney: Codills & Associates, P.C., 15W030 North Frontage Road, Suite 100, Burr Ridge, IL 60527, (630) 794-9876. Please refer to file number 14-06-6082.


March 1, 8, 15, 2007
Liberty Suburban Newspapers 1569 WH

Attachment 3

**UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 5**

Date: June 1, 2007

Subject: Site Inspection Findings
Kerr-McGee Reed-Keppler Park Site, West Chicago, IL

From: Rebecca Frey, Remedial Project Manager 

To: Site File

On May 31, 2007, as part of the five-year review being conducted for the Reed-Keppler Park (RKP) site, IEPA Project Manager Thomas Williams and I conducted an inspection of the RKP site. We arrived at the site at approximately 11:00 a.m.

All contaminated soils at the site were cleaned up under a time-critical removal action prior to issuance of the Record of Decision (ROD) in 2002. The only remaining issue at the site at the time of the ROD was groundwater contamination, due to one on-site monitoring well exceeding the uranium drinking water maximum contaminant level (MCL) during one sampling round. The ROD selected No Further Action with groundwater monitoring, with semi-annual groundwater monitoring for uranium to continue until three consecutive sampling events demonstrated compliance with the uranium MCL.

Given the facts above, Tom and I agreed that the only relevant items to inspect at the site were the nine groundwater monitoring wells. All monitoring wells are flush-mounted wells. Our inspection showed that some minor maintenance of some of the monitoring wells may need to be conducted, but only in the event that EPA determines that groundwater monitoring needs to continue for an extended period of time. If, however, EPA determines that groundwater monitoring can be discontinued, say within the next year, then Tom and I agreed that there is no need to conduct maintenance on the wells. We also agreed that the wells appear to be in good enough condition for the upcoming sampling round that is scheduled for June 5-6, 2007.

Our inspection findings are shown in the table below.

Monitoring Well	Inspection Findings
RKP-1	Good condition.
RKP-2	Good condition.
RKP-3	Concrete is raised up, likely due to frost heave.
RKP-4	Good condition, but lots of ant activity.
RKP-5	Concrete is loose, likely due to frost heave.
MW-6	No concrete around base. Well cap is loose, dirt inside.
MW-7	Good condition.
MW-8	Grass/weeds growing around top of case, concrete sunk a bit.
MW-9	Good condition.